BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1840. 3,239

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions... ..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in November, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 18th Novr. 1840.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of JAMES GEORGE NORMAN *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the abovenamed Insolvent hath filed a schedule of his estate and effects in my office, and that by order of the said Court, bearing date the Sixteenth day of November instant, the matters of the said Insolvent's Petition are to be heard on the first Monday in the month of December next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the discharge of the abovenamed Insolvent, must give notice thereof to the Chief Clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the hearing, and also file his Claim together with an affidavit in support thereof at the office of the said Chief Clerk on paying the usual fees.

J. P. LARKINS,
Chief Clerk.

Bombay Chief Clerk's Office, this 17th day of November 1840.

THE SALE OF THE KHELAT JEWELS WILL RECOMMENCE TOMORROW AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

18th November 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON or about the 28th Instant, Messrs BLACKWELL AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence Byculla. A portion of the Property belonging to C. A. WEST Esq.

The same consists of a small quantity of King's Pattern Plate, Plated Ware, a Handsome Breakfast and Dinner Service, Glass, very superior Furniture, amongst which are 2 Spring beds on Blackwood Cots, an Extra sized 4 Post Bedstead with double English Mattrasses, English Curtains, Counterpane, &c. complete. A handsome Writing Table with Spring Cushion Chair, a handsome Rosewood Cabinet, the interior Camphorwood, a pair of Rosewood Sofa Tables, a complete set of fine toned Chromatic Musical Glasses in Mahogany case on stand, Patent Closet Apparatus &c.

Immediately after the Sale of the Household Furniture &c. A large Assortment of valuable Plants in Tubs and Pots, and a Garden Engine will be disposed of.

The property will be on view from Thursday the 26th Instant until the hour of Sale, but Catalogues will not be published.—Bombay, 18th November 1840.*

BOMBAY GENERAL LIBRARY.

ON or about the 25th Instant, MESSRS. BLACKWELL AND Co., will submit for Sale by Public Auction on the Premises (Nesbit Lane) the Books, &c. comprising this extensive Library.

The Library consists of every department of Literature and is worthy of particular attention.

The present opportunity being a favourable one for Out-Station Library's augmenting their collections. Messrs. B. and Co. will be happy to receive orders for the purchase of such works as may be required.

Catalogues will be published and forwarded to Out-Stations as early as possible.

Further information will appear in future advertisements.

Bombay, 18th November 1840. *

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A London built Cab Phæton for one or two Horses, light, and in excellent condition, with German shutters, shafts for a single horse, double and single harness—together with a pair of Iron Grey Arab Horses, young, with excellent action, and accustomed to the Saddle; the property of a Gentleman who has no further use for them:

Price Rs. 2500.

May be seen on a day's previous notice being given to

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY the 18th Inst., Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., will sell by Public Auction the following assortment of valuable Goods. Superior Tamboured Mull Chintz Dresses; white Jaconet Handkerchiefs; white Lappet Scarfs, and an Invoice of Hair, Coat, and Shoe Brushes; white Cotton Socks; Striped Cottons for Morning and Children's Dresses, Cottons for Ladies Dresses, Red and White Checked Ginghams, &c.; an Invoice of fine Cutlery; Fresh Provisions, (comprising the usual assortment) just imported. Also several copies of Auber's Rise and Progress of British India.

At 1 P. M. A Grey Charger and any Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

After which Burgundy, Champaigne, Hermitage &c. Wines that are strongly recommended as of first quality, sold to close an account.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.*, of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Cask.....	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen.	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND & Co.
Rampart Row, 18th Novr. 1840. *

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the from hence for Suez, on Tuesday the 1st of December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 13th October 1840.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Friday the 1st of January 1840.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 10th November 1840.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Shannon, Mahi, and Taptee.	Zenobia.
CUTTERS.	Cleopatra.
Nurbudda.	Hugh Lindsay.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	James Moran.
Julia.	Ann.
Westmoreland,	Royal Saxon.
Dartmouth.	Charlotte.
Sarah	Amity.
John Garrow.	Java.
Harriet Scott.	Indian.
Gilmore.	Helena.
Recovery.	Frances.
Malabar	Superior.
Orleana.	Brilliant.
Bombay.	Childe Harold.

COUNTRY.

Benares.	Esavie.
Canderbux.	Maria.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ruby.
Caroline.	Ardaseer.
Sir Wm. Walnee,	Cornwallis.
Colone. Newal.	Lowjee Family.
Atiet Rahimau.	Charles Forbes.
Caledonia.	Fanny.
Elphinstone.	Rose.
Faiz Rubany.	

FRENCH.

Lad Aele.	Brig Simplicia.

PORTUGUESE

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	1st Dec.
Herefordshire..	D. & M. Pastonjee....	London ..	In Dec.
Bombay..	Dirom C. &Co. & Co.....	London ..	15th Do.
Sarah.....	Grey.. & Co..	London ..	immeditely
Gilmore.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool.	Do
John Garrow ..	Foster & Co..	Do.	Dispatch.
James Moran..	Skinner & Co.		
Royal Saxon ..	.....		
Ann.....	W. &T. Edmond and Co.....		
Charlotte	.....	Liverpool.	
Hannah....	T. Jefferies&Co.		
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies& co.	Singapoor.	Dispatch.
Recovery	W. Nicol & Co	Calcutta..	immedly.
Dartmouth.. ..	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.	Do.
Caledonia	Viccajee Merjee.	Do.	
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee ..	Do.	dispteh
Adele.....	Davoud Sassoon	Manille...	
Cornwallis	K. Motechund.		
Lowjee Family..	Forbes and Co..		
Orleana.....	.....		
Amity'.....	W. Nicol & Co.		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Midas.....	.....	Do. ..	31st June.
Thomas.....	B &A. Hormuz,ec	Do. ..	15th Aug.
Severn..	.....	Do. ..	10th April
Europe.....	.....	Do. ..	2d July.
Francis Speight	.....	Do. ..	15th July.
Mary Bulmer..	.....	Do. ..	14th June.
PrincesCharlot	.....	Do. ..	
Duke of Lancaster	.....	Do. ..	30th June.
Ophelia&Anne.	.....	Do. ..	
Tweed.....	.....	Do. ..	
Ramsay.....	Skinner & Co....	Do.	
Hugh Walker..	Skinner & Co...	Do. ..	15th July.
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&co	Llanelly ..	15th do.
Ingleborough .	E. Macleon &Co.	Do. ..	5th July
Emilia.....	T. Jefferies&Co.	Bordeaux	10th July.
Bolivar	.....	Rio.....	4th June.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies &Co.	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis.....	.....	China ..	

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVAL.—None.

SAILED.

Nov. 16th, The E. I. C. Cutter Margaret, Munjee Alley Syrang, to Surat.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 13th, Major H. Sandwith, 8th Regiment N. I., from Sattarah.

Do. 14th, Lieutenant R. Mooreroft. 19th M. N. I., from Panighaut

Do. 16th, Lieutenant W. G. Duncan, Staff from Poonah.

Do. 17th, Captain Sanderson, 15th Regiment, from Tannah.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16th, Lieutenant MacDougall, 13th Regt. N. I., to Surat.

De. 16th, Surgeon A. Gibson, to Deccan.

Do. 16th, Ensign H. E. Jacob, 18th Regiment, to Baroda.

Do. 16th, Bt. Captain A. A. Drummond, 11th Regiment N. I., to Ahmedabad.

Do. 17th, Ensign H. E. Reveley, 2nd Regiment N. I., to Sukkur.

Do. 17th, Ensign Johnstone, 1st Regiment N. I., to Ditto.

Do. 17th, Ensign C. Moor, 2nd Regiment, N. I., to Ditto.

Do. 17th, Captain C. Hunter, Staff to Scinde.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

At Poonah, on the 12th Instant, at half past 10 P. M. Mr. JOHN EVANS, Pensioned Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, from Fever and general Debility proceeding from old age Ætat 90.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR—If you think the following tale worthy of a place in your paper, you will much oblige me by inserting it, it's taken from an old volume.

Yours &c.
TOBIAS ALLSPICE.

"In an Upper Province of India, lived a King, who was very rich, but did not know how to dispose of his wealth ——determined to increase his riches, he called for all his Ministers and severally asked their opinions,—they all unanimously agreed that each was overworked and required some assistance, and that on a relief being given to their labours, and extra hands employed, the revenue would necessarily have a stricter guard kept over it, and consequently increase. When their unanimous proposition came before His Majesty, he said, you Officials, I perfectly agree with you, but the major part of my original intention in propounding this question to you, was, that a force sufficient to take care of my present wealth, (*so that not the least chance of plunder from an enemy should exist*, might be assembled,—or that if my Army, wanted, an augmentation, such might be recommended.—*Ah! yes, yes, said the Prime Minister we did not forget that either, for we beg to recommend to your Majesty that an increase be made to your Army,—unparalelled in the annals of History, namely that of a Fifer and Drum Boy to each Corps.* His Majestys acquiesced in both their propositions; and directed His Soobedar Major to issue the following proclamation.

"Be it known to all His Majesty's most victorious and glorious Armies, that an account of the immense labour, the excessive fatigue and unwearied deligence of his Troops, an augmentation, of one Fifer and a Drum Boy will be made, from this date to each and every Corps, and that the Troops do on this occasion fire "a feu de joie" in honor of the same."

VIVAT REX.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, November 18, 1840.

LADY RIVETT CARNAC will have much pleasure in receiving visitors at Parell every Friday Morning between the hours of 11 and 2.

R. BROWN, Private Secretary.

17th November 1840.

All manner of conjectures are afloat about the *Berenice*. We confess that in our opinion her non-arrival appears very warlike, and we should not be at all surprised not only to hear of war with the Pacha of Egypt, but that the old Despot has made or instigated another attack on Aden. Luckily we are in much better trim to receive him than we were some time ago and have no fears for the result. What we poor Editors are to do without our Overland Papers and letters we know not. Time as Rosalind says "will trot withal" with us, and a very hard trot too.

We give a Prospectus of the ensuing Bombay Races which has kindly been furnished to us by the Secretary. The Bill of Fare is decidedly good, and we are led to expect a brilliant contest for the Maiden, and the Elliot and Outram Cups. We believe that a number of very fine horses are already being trained, and we have no doubt the 2nd of February will afford a treat to the Amateurs of the Turf of the most exciting description. If we can learn the names of the Horses entered and the odds, we shall give them a place in our forthcoming Sporting Magazine.

BOMBAY RACES, 1841.

1st Day, Tuesday, 2d Feb. 1841.

1st Race.—Sweepstakes of Rupees 500 each with Rupees 500 from the Fund for Arabs that never started before the day of closing, 2 miles 8st. 7lbs. closed on the 15th October 1840, three (3) Subscribers

2nd Race.—A Welter Rupees 600 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each for all Arabs 11st. 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders.

3rd Race.—A Give and Take Rupees 500 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of 150 Rupees each, 14 hands carrying 9st. 1½ mile heats.

2nd Day, Thursday, 4th Feb.

1st Race.—The Bombay Great Welter Stakes of 10 Gold Mohurs P. P. 1½ mile and a distance for all Arabs that never started before the 1st July 1840, 11st. If eight Subscribers 40 Gold Mohurs to be given from the Fund, if six, 30 Gold Mohurs, closed on the 15th October 1840, nine (9) Subscribers.

2nd Race.—The Elliot Cup by Subscription in honor of a zealous supporter of the Turf for all Arabs, 3 miles 8st. 4lbs. winners once 3lbs. extra, twice or more 7lbs. extra, entrance Rupees 100, already 1200 Rupees subscribed.

3rd Race.—The Ladies and Bachelors Purse for all Arabs, Rupees 500 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each, 1 mile heats 8st. 7lbs.

3rd Day, Saturday, 6th Feb.

1st Race.—Sweepstakes of Rupees 300 each P. P. with Rupees 500 from the Fund for Arabs that never won, 1½ mile, heats 8st. 4lbs. closed on the 15th October, two (2) Subscribers.

2nd Race.—A Gold Cup the Gift of an Amateur value 150 Guineas, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 each for all Arabs bonafide property, 2 miles 8st. 7lbs. The Cup to be the property of any Gentleman who may win it two successive meetings.

3rd Race.—A Whim Plate of Rupees 500 from the Fund for all Arabs, weight for age and inches, 14 hands and aged carrying 9st. entrance 100 Rupees 2½ miles.

4th Day, Tuesday, 9th Feb.

1st Race.—A Purse of Rupees 1000 given by Abdool Wahab, the Dealer for horses purchased of him after the 1st October 1839, two miles 8st. 4lbs. entrance Rupees 100, 3 horses to start or no Race.

2nd Race.—A Purse of Rupees 1500 given by Moossa, the Dealer, for all horses purchased of him after the 1st January 1840, 2 miles, 8st. 4lbs. Winners once 5lbs. extra, twice or more 7lbs. extra. If only two horses start 1000 Rupees given, a horse walking to receive 500 Rupees, entrance Rupees 100.

3rd Race.—The Byculla Club Purse with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each for all Arabs, weight for age 1½ mile heats.

5th Day, Thursday, 11th Feb.

1st Race.—The Bombay Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas according to its conditions 2 miles 9st. Sweepstakes Rupees 300.

2nd Race.—The Outram Cup for all Arab Maidens of the Season 8st. 4lbs. horses that have started before 9st., 2 miles, entrance Rupees 100, already Rupees 3,800 Subscribed.

3rd Race.—A Hack Plate of Rupees 300 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 each 1½ miles, 11st. Gentlemen riders, the winner to be sold for Rupees 1000 if demanded within half an hour.

6th and Last Day, Saturday, 13th Feb.

1st Race.—A forced handicap for all winners of public money during the meeting optional to losers Rupees 600 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each, 2 miles.

2nd Race.—A Plate of Rupees 400 for the beaten horses of the Season, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each 1½ mile heats, to be handicapped by the Stewards.

3rd Race.—A Purse of Rupees 100 for all horses from the Dealer's Stables, the second horse to receive Rupees 25, once round the Course.

N. B.—The Subscribers to the Outram and Elliot Cup are requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to the Secretary at their earliest convenience.

D. M. S.—*Secretary.*

The Bengal Papers are principally taken up with the Official Despatches of Sir R. Sale, containing an account of the taking of the different Forts in Kohistan. That of Tootan Durrah appears to have been carried in good style, but at the Fort of Joolgah success seems to have led the commander to despise his enemy and a failure of the attack in consequence of the impracticability of the breach and shortness of the Scaling Ladders occurred. During the night the Garrison silently evacuated the place favored by some Affghan Horse who were attached to the Shah Zadee the son of Shah Soojah, and some of the most troublesome characters among the Rebel Chiefs effected their escape. This must have been very mortifying to Sir R. Sale and only shews how much the Affghans are to be depended on at a pinch. Report says a large sum of money was paid them for their treachery, and if so, we can only trust they will be fully detected and that Sir W. MacNaughten our Envoy may have influence enough to procure their condign punishment. British Valour will be of no avail if Traitors are permitted to betray with impunity and a very severe example should be made of rascals of this sort who would sell their country for a rupee. However we rather imagine that love for Dost Mahommed who was reported to be in the neighbourhood would weigh more with the rough soldier than any gain which under the circumstances could only be promised. We fear that much troublesome work is cut out for the force in Kohistan, and as the severe season will soon approach it is probable operations of all kinds will have to be suspended until the spring. One thing however is consolatory viz. that the same weather which will prevent the operations of our Troops will be binding on the enemy. The fortifications at Bameean appear to have been destroyed and the Troops gathered together towards Cabul. This looks like going into winter quarters and we only hope the commencement of the ensuing year will see an end of the cause of Dost Mahommed and such a pacification of Affghanistan as will admit of a relief of our wearied and overworked Troops, and allow the poor Seapoys once again to revisit the plains of their well beloved Hindoostan.

Our Contemporary, the *United Service Gazette*, appears in his issue of yesterday to uphold the policy of buying off Russia, from our North Western Frontiers and gives his reasons in short "Because we are the most powerful nation in the world, that we can without the least stain upon our glory, or the slightest tarnish on the splendour of our arms, employ our money either to liberate Russian slaves, or rescue Khiva from the threat and certainty of invasion. Money can be in this way employed without abatement of dignity only by two species of nations,—a nation exceedingly powerful and great, or a nation exceedingly weak and distempered. With respect to the first, every one is able to distinguish that the opposing of an enemy by money is a mere measure of prudence, and not an inability to fight; in regard to the second, money as an instrument of defence, may be denominated a tribute, or, at least, confession of weakness."

It will be recollected that only a few years ago a loan was raised in England, to pay Russia 100,000 £ per annum, a contract having been entered into between England and Holland on one side and Russia on the other, "to pay a certain sum to the latter power per annum while Belgium and Holland continued united under the sceptre of the Dutch King. The same treaty limited the payment of that money, in express terms, to the continuance of the union between those two states of the Netherlands, stating that, if ever they should be severed from each other, from that moment the payment should cease and determine. Well, the whole world knows that the union of Belgium and Holland was put an end to by the revolution of 1830; the severance contemplated by the treaty then took place—a severance which Russia herself, by taking part in the proceedings, and the London conference, has recognized. From that time Holland, rightly considering the treaty at an end, declined to pay any more annual sums to Russia on account of the Russo-Dutch loan, but the English government have continued to pay 100,000l. per annum to Russia, out of the over-taxed industry of the English people, under the pretext of a treaty, which four years ago ceased."

These were the funds that enabled the autocrat to lay waste Poland, and if paid to this day, which we believe is the case, contribute towards annoying a nation, the Circassians, that have petitioned England to relieve her from the paws of the Bear, and yet our contemporary in the face of all this upholds the policy of lavishing *another Million* on the Autocrat.

If such sum is ever paid,—and we can scarcely believe it ever will be,—English gold would only be moving the strength of Russia still, England has always been a barrier to the ambition of that very power, to which it is now reported our money is to be given away as a compensation for slaves, in the possession of a Foreign power and as a boon to ward off an Invader, who perhaps eventually will give us nought but contemptuous defiance in return. Never was there a more mistaken notion, than that of buying off Russia, supposing the report of the *Times* to be true,—we have discussed this subject before and have merely reverted to it now to disprove the fallacious argument of our contemporary.—we hope the Russo-Dutch loan will give him a hint.

We took a peep on Monday at the Town Hall, as the great sale of the Jewels was advertised to take place. However on entering that beautiful room a scene of confusion presented itself which beggars description, a crowd of Natives of all denominations had got possession of the place *vi et armis* and a hubbub and noise of the most astounding description ensued. Standing on the Couches and Chairs struggling, pushing and driving, falling puggeries, and gentle allusions to one another's near relations, was the order of the day. As for hearing the Auctioneer it was an impossibility. About 40 lots were put up but they were not of the highest value, when as the row continued to increase instead of abating, and more seemed to have come for a frolic than to bid, the Sale was very wisely put a stop to. No European could have stood the heat and noise of the Hall on Monday, and we do trust active measures will be taken by the Police to prevent a recurrence of such a scene. As for Ladies attending the Sale it would have been an impossibility. The China Bazaar appeared to have sent forth all its occupants for the occasion. To our great surprize a Water Seller was actually in the room retailing his beverage to cool the throats of the Mahajuns, who were hoarse with bawling, and spent with struggling for place and pre-eminence. The Waterman had made a pretty Mess over the floor! Altogether it was a sort of Hindoo Bartlemy Fair, and if such proceedings are allowed to continue we much fear the sale will make a great noise in the World, but produce very little satisfactory coin for the pockets of the brave Captors.

We observe by the Bengal Papers that the Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers of that Army, are shewing their sense in making a provision for the Widow and Orphan as well as for the days of old age and helplessness, in the shape of a Retiring Fund. We would strongly recommend the Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers of this Army to imitate their Bengal Brethren. They are a numerous class, and the scale of pensions as proposed in Bengal is liberal. Moreover they would have some definite object in saving a little money, and when regularly deducted from their pay it would cease to be optional, and the improvident and careless would be provided for in spite of themselves. We would urge this measure on their attention, and from time to time shall notice the proceedings in this matter on the Bengal side. We should think the Madras Army also would not be slack in following so good an example and we only trust the three Governments will give every encouragement to such laudable institutions. We should rather think that it will meet with the approval of the Court of Directors, and we hope soon to hear that the Fund is set a going and that it will flourish as it richly deserves to do, and equal the most sanguine expectations of its spirited projectors.

The *Agra Ukhbar* feels not a little sore at the well merited attacks of the Bombay Press, his fierce strictures on the conduct of Major Clibborn and his Detachment. In enumerating those of us who have expressed our indignation against his diatribes, he does us the honor of acknowledging by implication that we hit him hardest. He says our remarks were "*slovenly toadyism.*" We should like to know of whom? If any portion of our fellow men are maligned and abused unjustly in the public prints, is it not the bounden duty of every independent Journalist to expose such unjust censures? And if the Detachment of the Bombay Army in question has right and justice on its side, are we because we happen to be in Bombay to listen in dignified silence to the scandalous imputations thrown out by a Contemporary, who happens to belong to the Bengal side? But the *Ukhbar* is still "FEROCIOUSLY OBSTINATE" (as was said by Lord [illegible] a Political Functionary in Scinde) and though all his cousins of the City of Palaces with the exception of "*the Englishman,*" (whose gall however is also much abated) are reading a recantation and praising where they blamed before, the *consistent Ukhbar* scorns to eat his words no matter with what sauce they may be served up, and great in anger as in wilfulness, persists in error and adds insult to injury. The conduct of Major Clibborn will most likely meet the "rigid inquiry" he challenges, and as we said in our last issue we will *not* renew that subject, but we will assert our right to stand forward, to attempt to defend the absent and unjustly attacked, and if the *Agra Ukhbar* conceives such conduct to be Toadyism, We shall *in future* if he can prove his postulate, rank Toadyism among the best feelings of our Nature, and propose that an image of the God or Goddess (we are in doubt as to the Gender) may be admitted into the social circle of the cardinal virtues.

Our Bombay cotemporaries have not neglected the favourable opportunity which Major Clibborn's hard fortune, and our remarks threw in their way, to say handsome things of their subscribers—we mean the Officers of the Bombay Army. The *Courier*, the *Times*, and the *Gazette*, all made the most of it, each after its own fashion—the first quietly and precisely, the second in a business like way, and the third in a style of unblushing and slovenly toadyism. So much indeed, did they harp upon it, that we found ourselves quoting Mr. Puff. "give these fellows a good thing and they never know when to have done with it." They were weary of the subject, like the inebriated mi-god, they

Fought all the battle o'er again,
And thrice they slew the slain,

Affording in their energy and esprit, a strong contrast to the actual heroes of the actual fight. But though the Bombay Press may have compromised its taste and perhaps something more, we doubt if it did its interest. Its support on this occasion was an article evidently well suited for the Bombay market, and went off at brisk quotations. Our gallant friends of the Bombay Presidency have apparently, on such a point as the present, a stronger admiration of truth in masquerade, than in that state in which she is said to look best. An unvarnished sketch is not half so attractive, as a picture, in which the light is so disposed, is to throw into the shade the flying retreat of Major Clibborn and the capture of his guns. In short the Bombay Press had a willing audience who were too well pleased to see the metamorphosis of Major Clibborn's defeat into a victory, to question the jugglery by which it was done. Our contemporaries were not content however with this, but thought it necessary to make up, as it were, an effigy for the benefit of their readers and chose the *Englishman* and the *Agra Ukhbar*, who were accordingly condemned, hooted and maltreated in the best style The *Bombay Gazette* was particularly busy in this part of the affair, and though rather clumsy in the use of his squibs, was very daring in that of his crackers. The matter ended in turning the tide of indignation of our island friends, upon us and our Calcutta contemporary, and as far as these friends are concerned, we have added to the number of Martyrs who have suffered for the truth. The exact extent of the suffering we do not indeed know, but dare say we shall be able to bear it, and we hope the gain of our contemporaries will be greater than our loss.

That Major Clibborn's affair was a defeat—almost unprecedented in its decisiveness in the annals of Anglo-India History—cannot be disputed, and according at such a crisis as it did, we cannot charge ourselves with describing it in other terms than it merited, of being a most discreditable affair. Where the discredit lay, we scarcely ventured to say, but in the opinion of military men and of the principal Indian military paper, it lay with the Commanding Officer. Major Clibborn's party were superior to the enemy that defeated them, in numbers (by some accounts they were greatly out-numbered, but these appear to be exaggerated, or to have no foundation) and vastly superior in arms and discipline—the two great essentials in war. Had our battles been all fought as this was, we had never possesed a foot of Indian ground, even admitting as Major Clibborn's partizans maintain, that it was not a defeat. In an open country there can be no doubt, the issue of the affair would have been decisively in favour of the Bombay detachment, but it took place in a spot where skill and foresight were absolutely necessary, but not being supplied, the affair ended as it did. The repulse of the advanced companies resulted clearly from the Bombay party being outmanœuvred by the enemy, and even then, the former with all their discipline were not able to repair their first false step. Instead of preventing the fugitives from mixing with the main body—a simple parade manœuvre—they were allowed to fall back upon it in such confusion, that the men of the main body could not be formed to receive the enemy, who were advancing rapidly. The consequence was, that in a few minutes all was irretrievable confusion, both parties were mixed in one melee, and every advantage of arms, discipline and confidence was lost to us. If disciplined troops be manœuvred to such purpose, what, it may be fairly asked, can be the object of discipline. But, in truth, Major Clibborn was quite unprepared for the repulse of his advanced party, and when undeceived, lost all his presence of mind. In short, it was a most complete defeat, as the *Englishman* well remarks, in "mis-information, and want of information," combined with an absence of all military resources, when such resources might have averted the calamity, which such a want of information naturally prepared the way to. We fully admit that there was no want of courage displayed by the Sepoys, though even the value of this praise is considerably affected by the hand to hand sort of fight they were engaged in, and the merciless character of their assailants.

Of a piece too with the confused character of the engagement itself, was that most extraordinary despatch of a party for water! The horse and gun bullocks of the party, were sent to a river some two miles distant, without any protection, in the face of a victorious enemy, who, and it would have been very extraordinary if they did not, captured them! The beginning and the ending of the affair were in strict keeping.

We shall no more allude to the subject, unless [illegible] think it should—it becomes a matter as public enquiry; we have spoken openly—unequivocally of it as alike discreditable to the Officer engaged, and seriously injurious to our arms in Affghanistan, and as a defeat such as we have rarely experienced. Twenty of the such, and the Empire of India had never, to use the court phrase been the brightest gem in the British Crown. The Bombay press may rail at us and seek the popularity of their own army in glossing it over, as a small, untoward affair, but it is one which nevertheless has roused the Bombay Government into the utmost activity and most energetic measures, such as alone could have averted the serious consequences of Major Clibborn's defeat.—*Agra Ukhbar, Nov. 7.*

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

Hurkaru, November 4.

We understand that His Highness the Rajah of Vizianagram has come down on the Government Steamer *Matabhanqah*, and has put up at Nawab Tahower Jung's residence, Chitpore. His motive for coming to Calcutta, we hear, is merely a visit of ceremony to the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

The *Englishman* says "it is stated in the *Agra Ukhbar* that the Seikhs have assented to the passage of her Majesty's 44th with the Convoy," and adds that he "can gather no confirmation of this statement." Our cotemporary has apparently forgotten, that we published this important intelligence nearly a week ago, upon unquestionable authority, and we rather think that he transferred the *item* to his own columns.

We believe that there is very little prospect of any hostile proceedings against the Punjaub at present, and do not think that the *Englishman's* pertinacious prophecies, about the Commander-in-Chief taking the field, will be fulfilled *this* cold season.

A General Court Martial is ordered to assemble this morning in Fort William, for the trial of two gunners of artillery, charged, we believe, deserting from the regiment. It is not long since we offered some remarks on the frequency of desertion from our European Army, and the inefficacy of Regimental Courts for the suppression of this growing evil. We are glad to see, therefore, that more decisive measures have been adopted, in this instance, and earnestly hope that they will be widely beneficial in their effects.

We received yesterday evening, too late for insertion in our morning edition, a Supplementary *Government Gazette*, containing Colonel Dennie's report of the Bameean victory, Sir R. Sale's reports of the Kohistan affairs, and Colonel Wheeler's Kudjah despatches. We subjoin Sir R. Sale's letters (as the details of these affairs are least known) and shall give the remainder to-morrow.

Camp Tootumdurra, 29th September, 1840.

Sir,—At day light this morning I quitted my encampment at Rohat and was joined at Charekar, 5 miles in advance, by the Detachment under the command of Captain Fraser of the 2d Lt. Cavalry.

At Charekar I learned from Sir Alexander Burnes that no alteration had taken place in his views, with reference to the expediency of an attack on the Forts at the entrance of the Ghore-

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bund Pass, belonging to Aly Khan, and known by the name of Tootumdurra. I therefore determined to attempt their capture immediately, and moved forward from Charekar at 8 A. M., having the Cavalry in advance.

On arriving in front of Tootumdurra, I found the enemy posted in a very strong position a village surrounded by Garden walls, defended by a small Fort and several detached towers, commanded the undulating ground below the high and steep hills which bound the Ghorebund Pass to the south and a chain of these detached Forts within musket range respectively of the village and each other, extends to the Eastward of the village, one of these Forts, hexagonal structure, with Towers at the angles, is of considerable strength. The rear or north of the position was defended by s deep canal carried along the high ground above the Ghorebund River, the vale below is entirely covered with gardens, beyond which again rise the rocky hills to the north of the Pass.

A party of the enemy was drawn up in front of the village protected by a mound, a second occupied the face of the hill to the west of the village, and the Towers and Forts were garrisoned by matchlock men, who opened a brisk fire on the party of Cavalry sent on in advance to reconnoitre.

The Grenadier Company of the 37th N. I., a party of H. M. Shah Shuja's 2d Cavalry and two of H. M.'s Guns 6-Pdrs., under Lieut. Warburton, was directed to clear the Hill to our left, and then to take the position engaged in clearing the village.

Two Companies of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, under Lieut. Holkham, were detached to the right to take possession of two of the small detached forts, in which operation they were supported by three 9-Pounder guns under Captain Abbott. The fire from these guns was also, as opportunity offered, directed on the Towers and other defences of the village, with the view of dislodging the enemy from their advantageous position and facilitating the advance of the Infantry.

These operations were crowned with complete success.

The principal column of attack consisting of the remainder of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, two Co's of the 27th N. I. and the Light Company of the 37th N. I. was then ordered to advance and moved on the village at a rapid pace. The enemy continued their fire till the heads of the Companies were within 50 paces of the walls when they fled with precipitation across the river and over ground where they could not be followed by the Cavalry.

The Garrison of the large fort seeing the position both to their right and left thus in the possession of our troops, and Captain Abbott's Guns in battery opposite the gate, abandoned the post and escaped through a wicket, which opening to the south was covered from the fire of the detachment.

Parties of Infantry were sent in pursuit across the valley, and another small Fort on the low ground temporarily occupied, but finding the enemy completely broken and dispersed, these parties were recalled, and I encamped in the vicinity of the Forts, the whole of which were in our possession by 11 A. M.

The accompanying Casualty Return will show that this advantage has been attended by little loss, a fact which I in a great measure attribute to the dread inspired by the excellent practice of the Artillery under the able direction of Captain Abbott, assisted by Lieutenants Maule and Warburton; but I have to lament the loss of Captain Edward Conolly of the 6th Light Cavalry, who joined me in the morning as a Volunteer. He was shot through the heart on our advance against the village.

It is my gratifying duty to express my entire satisfaction with the conduct of the Troops it has fallen to my lot on this occasion to command. The rapid flight of the enemy prevented their sustaining or inflicting much loss, but the steadiness and gallantry with which the Troops advanced was such as to warrant my entertaining the most sanguine hopes of success, even had the really formidable position we attacked been defended to the last.

I am now, at the request of Sir Alexander Burnes, (who accompanied me throughout the operations I have detailed) taking steps for the destruction of the Forts that have fallen into our hands.

To Captain Sanders of the Engineers, I was much indebted for his judicious and scientific observations both during and previous to the commencement of the operations.

Captain Wade of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, my Brigade Major, gave me every assistance in seeing my orders carried into effect.

Though not in the Army, Mr. Wheeler accompanied me as a Volunteer to carry orders, and I had several times occasion to employ him thus.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedt. Servt.

R. SALE, M. G.
Comg. Detachment.

To Major Genl. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H., &c. &c. &c., Caubul.

From Major General Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B., Commanding Field Force in Kohistan, to Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H., Commanding the Troops in Affghanistan, dated Camp Julga, October 5th, 1840.

SIR,—The Political Agent having informed me, that several of the Rebel Chieftains had fled to a Fort within 16 miles of my Camp at Charekar, I determined on attempting to secure them, and with this view directed Captain Anderson with two Squadrons of his Majesty Shah Soojah's Cavalry, the Jan Bazees under Lieutenant Dowson, and about 500 Dooranee Horse, who were placed at my disposal by the Shahzada Timoor, the whole under the direction of Captain Sanders of the Engineers, to proceed to Julga, and endeavour to surround the Fort before any of the Garrison effect their escape, till such time as I could bring up the Infantry and Artillery to attack the place.

This Detachment marched before 1 A. M. on the morning of yesterday, the 3d instant, and by sunrise succeeded in completely investing the Fort, and placing parties in secure positions in every direction by which the Garrison could effect their escape.

I have to express my obligations to the Officers and Men of His Majesty Shah Soojah's Service by whom this service was effected, am particularly indebted to Captain Anderson for the promptness and rapidity with which his Corps took up their position, and I trust His Majesty will be pleased to make known to his Troops the satisfaction I have expressed at their spirit and good conduct on this occasion.

By 10 A. M. I arrived before the Fort with Her Majesty's 12th Light Infantry and the two Squadrons of the 2nd Cavalry—before 11 o'clock 3 Nine-Pounders and a 24-Pounder Howitzer under Captain Abbott came up; about 12, two of His Majesty's 6-Pounders under Lieutenant Warburton also arrived, but the badness of the road unfortunately delayed the Mortars till late in the afternoon, and it was not till 4. P. M. that one of them was brought in play. It was desirable to bring our operations in the attack of this Fort to a close as soon as possible, as from the numerous ravines in its vicinity it would have been extremely difficult to prevent the escape of the Rebels after nightfall, and a fire from the Nine-Pounders was immediately opened on the South-East Tower of the Fort, which by 1 P. M. was greatly dilapidated, when a cessation of their fire was rendered necessary, all the ammunition in the Field having been expended.

At 2 P. M. the fire recommenced, and at 3, the Tower and adjacent Curtain to the East were breached, and the breach to all appearance being exceedingly easy, I resolved on assaulting it without delay.

A Storming Party, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomson, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, consisting of 5 Companys of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry under Brevet Major Kershaw of that Corps, and of Detachments of the 27th and 37th Regiments of Native Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Rind of the latter Regiment, were formed for the purpose of meeting in a ravine near the South-East angle, which afforded good cover for the Troops within 150 yards of the Fort, and on the signal being given, the Column advanced to the breach with the greatest steadiness and gallantry. They were met however by the enemy on the crest of the breach with the most determined resistance; a close fire from a numerous body of Matchlock men was opened on the head of the Column from the houses within the Fort, and Powder-bags were thown in great numbers among the men ascending the breach; many of the leading men were shot dead on the breach, and after a desperate struggle to force an entrance into the Fort, they were with great judgment withdrawn by the Officer Commanding the party to the cover afforded by the adjacent ravine, where they remained till I issued orders for their recall, intending to renew the attack when it might be made by a combined movement against the Breach, Gateway, and Wicket, with better success.

The enemy, notwithstanding every precaution was ready to intercept them, succeeded in escaping from Fort before 7 P. M., and at that hour our Troops took possession of it. I am now taking measures for its destruction.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I record the loss sustained in our unsuccessful attack. The coolness and spirit displayed by the Officers and Men of the Storming party demanded my warmest thanks, and I cannot express the mortification I experienced in seeing their noble exertions baffled, when on the point of being crowned with success.

To Lieutenant Colonel Thomson, Commanding the Storming Party, I am greatly indebted for his gallant execution of the important duty committed to him. He was nobly seconded by Brevet Major Kershaw of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, whose exertions to surmount the numerous obstacles which impeded the advance were conspicuous. The crest of the breach was at one time attained by four Officers of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—Brevet Major Kerr shaw, Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood, Lieutenants Edward King and George Wade, and I beg to express my high admiration of their zeal and gallantry.

Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Warburton distinguished themselves in the service of the Artillery, and their performance of the duty on which they were engaged merited my warmest approbation.

I beg also to bring to your favorable notice the assistance I derived from Captain Wade of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, my Brigade Major, for the efficiency and attention displayed by him in carrying my wishes into effect throughout the service.

Captain Caban, 48th Native Infantry, Commissariat Officer, also gave me high satisfaction in officiating as my Aid-de-Camp during the day, and Mr. Wheeler whose services I have already had occasion to bring to your notice, on this occasion was conspicuous for the steadiness and promptness with which he conveyed my orders under a harassing fire.

I have again to bring to your favorable consideration the able and valuable assistance rendered me by Captain Sanders, Chief Engineer with the Force.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. SALE, Major-General.
Comg. Field Force in Kohistan.
(True Copy,)
W. DOUGLAS, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General.

From Lieutenant Colonel Thomson, Commanding Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to Major-General Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B. dated Camp, October 3rd, 1840, 8. P. M.

SIR—I have the honor to report that having been placed in command of the storming party this day, consisting of five Companies of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry under Brevet Major Kershaw, and of Detachments of the 27th and 37th Native Infantry, commanded by Captain Rind, of the 37th, the party proceeded with great regularity and spirit towards the Fort. On nearing the breach, we were assailed by a quick and destructive fire, through which gallantry led by their Officers the party rushed up the breach, which was crowned by Officers and Men in the face of a close and deadly fire, the crest of the breach was gallantry held under this destructive fire for a considerable time by Brevet Major Kershaw, Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood, Lieutenant Edward King and Lieutenant G. Wade, with Sergant Major Airey; the gallantry of those Officers with their men called forth at the moment the admiration and cheers of all their comrades. Finding the breach totally impracticable I placed the party under immediate cover and subsequently withdrew them to a Ravine, awaiting the orders of the Major General.

The best consolation and reward of all who were engaged will be the innate conviction of each individual having to the utmost, gallantly done this duty, but as the Commander of this party I feel bound to render my warmest eulogium and thanks to men and Officers engaged, more particularly to Major Kershaw, whose exertions and gallantry throughout were most conspicuous. I have great pleasure to acknowledging the exertions of Captain Rind and his Adjutant Ensign Mayne, 37th Native Infantry, with their detachments of the 27th and 37th.

I enclose a list of killed and wounded, which I very deeply regret to find so serious, among them we have lost our most respected and gallant Sergeant Major, who nobly fell at the summit of the breach.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. J. TRONSON, Lieut-Col.
and Major 13th Light Infantry.
(True Copy,)
W. DOUGLAS, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HURKARU, NOVEMBER 6.

Fort William, Secret Department, the 2d November, 1840.—The following despatches this day received from Major General Sir W. Cotton, K. C. B. and K. C. H. &c. Commanding the Forces in Affghanistan, are published for general information.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

T. H. MADDOCK, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 72.—Affghanistan, Head-Quarters, Camp Cabool, 4th October, 1840.—SIR,—I have now the honor to forward Brigadier Dennie's report of his action with the combined force under Dost Mahomed Khan and the Wullee of Kooloom on the 18th instant.

The official account corrects some inaccuracies in my letter of the 23d, which was framed upon the Brigadier's hurried letter written on the field. Captain Hart, of the Janbazees, was not wounded as at first reported; and it appears that the loss of the enemy, although very severe, was not so great in killed as mentioned in my first account. The route, however, was complete.

The results of this action have been in all respects most satisfactory and highly conducive to the public interests at a very critical conjecture, and I cannot but feel sensible that these important consequences are to be attributed to the decision and spirit of the Brigadier's attack when he found himself with so small a force in the presence of the main body of the enemy, and to the gallant bearing of the Troops engaged.

I therefore beg to recommend the Officers and Troops employed on this service to the favorable consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your most obedient Servant,
WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Major General,
Commanding the Troops in Affghanistan.
To H. TORRENS, Esq.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Calcutta.

Service.

(Copy.)

Camp Bameean, 18th September, 1840.

SIR.—My last communication will have apprized you of our having crossed the Irak Mountain.

At the urgent representations, of Dr. Lord Political Agent, of the proximity of the enemy to Bameean, I continued to press on to its relief by forced marches and arrived here on the 14th instant. That same evening drawn out the Goorkah Regiment, I disarmed Captain Hopkins' Corps of Affghans, who although loaded, offered no resistance, and this essential duty, I am happy to say, was performed without difficulty. Finding no enemy in the neighbourhood, I proceeded to make arrangements for an advance on Syghan, where it appeared the enemy really was in force.

These measures were, however, rendered unnecessary by his actual but unexpected presence.

Allow me to congratulate you in our having obtained a complete and decisive victory over the conjoint Army of Dost Mohomed Khan and his Usbeg Allies under the Wallee of Koolloom. Last evening I received information from my advanced posts that bodies of Cavalry were entering the valley from the great defile in our front, six miles from hence. Wishing to draw them well on, I did not discourage their approach, but learning this morning that they had attacked a fortified village that was friendly to us, and as these people had claims on our protection, it became necessary to drive off their assailants.

From the reports brought in I was led to conclude that only a few hundred had entered the valley, and therefore took with me only one-third of our force, with a 6-pounder gun and howitzer.

I confess I was taken by surprize, after driving in what proved to be only their advanced party, to find an Army in my front. To have sent back for reinforcements would have caused delay, and given confidence to the enemy. It would have checked the forward feeling that animated the party with me, and gave assurance of success.

The enemy had got possession of the chain of Forts before us, reaching to the mouth of the defile. They drew up, and attempted to make a stand at each, with the main body, while their wings crowned the heights on either side. In dislodging them from the latter, I am sorry to say the Goorkahs suffered. After four or five vollies, seeing our steady and rapid advance, the whole force appeared to us to lose heart, and fled in a confused mass to the gorge of the Pass. I now ordered the whole of the Cavalry in pursuit, who drove them four miles up the defile, cutting down great numbers and scattering them in all directions many throwing away their arms, and escaping up the hills.

Of the deserters from Captain Hopkins' Corps, not a few have paid the penalty of their treachery, and their muskets and accoutrements were found in all direction.

The Dost, and his Son Mahomed Uzyl Khan, and the Wallee, owed their escape to the fleetness of their horses, and were last seen with not more than 200 followers around them.

The prisoners report that the ex-Chief was wounded early in the day. His only gun, his kettle drums, with his camp ammunition and provision, have fallen into our hands.

The number of the Enemy was at least 6000, and those chiefly Usbegs.

I can form no accurate estimate of their killed and wounded, but their loss must have been considerable.

I enclose a list of our Casualties and my Order of the day, in which I have endeavoured to express my sense of the conduct of the Officers and men in this brilliant affair.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedt. Servt.,
W. H. DENNIE,
Brigr. Comg. N. Frontier.
True Copy,
(Sd.) W. DOUGLAS,
Assist. Adjt. Genl.

To Maj. Genl. Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H. Commundg. the Troops in Affghanistan, Cabool.

Return of the Force employed against the Enemy, under the orders of Brigadier W. H. Dennie, C. B., at Bameean, 18th Sept. 1840.

2 Pieces of H. Artillery, with detail—1 Lieutenant; 1 Staff Serjeant; 2 Havildars; 1 Bugler and Drummer; 23 Rank and File, and 7 Gun Lascars. 4 Companies 35th Regiment—1 Captain; 1 Lieutenant; 2 Ensigns; 2 Subadars; 3 Jemadars; 16 Havildars; 6 Buglers and Drummers, and 219 Rank and File. 4 Companies Ghoorkah Battalion.—2 Lieutenants; 1 Staff Serjeant; 5 Subadars; 4 Jemadars; 17 Havildars: 4 Buglers and Drummers, and 252 Rank and File, Detachment Anderson's Horse—1 Lieutenant, and 100 Rank and File, including Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Detachment Hart's Janbaze—1 Captain, and 200 Rank and File Total—2 Captains; 5 Lieutenants; 2 Ensigns; 2 Staff Serjeants; 7 Subadars; 7 Jemadars; 35 Havildars; 11 Buglers and Drummers; 804 Rank and File, and 7 Gun Lascars.

W. H. DENNIE, *Brigadier.*
Exd. W. SHORTREED. *Capt.*
Major of Brigade.

Return of the Casualties sustained by the Force employed against the Enemy under order of Brigadier Dennie, C. B., at Bameean, 18th Sept. 1840.

Artillery—Killed and Wounded none. Detachment 35th Regiment—Killed none; Wounded 2 Sepoys, one man dangerously. Detachment Ghoorkha Battalion—Killed 3 Sepoys and 1 Horse; Wounded 1 Subadar, 2 Havildars, 1 Naick and 9 Sepoys: Lieutenant Golding's Horse shot under him—all the men severely wounded. Detachment Anderson's Horse—Killed 6 Horses; Wounded 1 Lieutenant, 3 Sepoys and 5 Horses: Lieutenant Le Geyt severely wounded—1 man dangerously. Detachment Janbauze—Killed 1 Sepoy; Wounded 2 Sepoy: one dangerously wounded

(Sd.) W. H. DENNIE, *Brigdr.*
(True Copy.)
W. DOUGLAS, *Capt.*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.
Exd. W. SHORTREED, *Capt.*,
Major of Brigade.

Camp Bameean, 19th September, 1840.

ORDERS BY BRIGADIER DENNIE, C. B.

Brigadier Dennie has pride and pleasure in recording his sense of the conduct of the Troops employed against the Enemy yesterday, and congratulating them on the success which rewarded their efforts.

The Brigadier begs to offer his particular thanks to Lieutenant McKenzie, commanding the two pieces of Horse Artillery, to whose admirable practice the result of the day was mainly attributable. He requests that Captains Younghusband and Codrington will receive for themselves, and convey to the Officers and men under their orders, his sense of their merits. Lieutenant Golding, with the Flankers on the heights, deserve by their coolness and steadiness every commendation. Anderson's Horse, led by Lieutenant LeGeyt, severely wounded in the pursuit, distinguished themselves.

The Janbazes, headed by Captain Hart, proved themselves faithful and forward. To Captain Shortreed the Brigadier offers his best acknowledgments for the valuable assistance he afforded, as also to Lieutenant Broadfoot of the Engineers, who gave him his personal attendance.

Captain Arthur Conolly and Lieutenant Rattray, volunteers on the occasion, will be pleased to accept this mark of their zealous exertions being fully appreciated.

A true Copy,
(Signed) W. SHORTREED, Capt.
Major of Brigade.
(True Copy,)
W. DOUGLAS, Capt. A. A. Genl.

ENGLISHMAN, NOVEMBER 4.

Major Hough's account of the campaign in Affghanistan is now before the public, and may be had on application to Messrs. Thacker and Co. Having upon a former occasion, bestowed a lengthened notice on the work while passing through the press, we have little left us to say excepting that we look upon it as a useful accumulation of facts to which reference may hereafter be made with advantage. As a stirring narrative interspersed with shrewd remarks, Major Hough's book falls infinitely below Dr. Kennedy's and we should not suppose that it approaches Capt. Havelock's in succinctness and perspicuity: but for the authenticity and minuteness of its details, for the completeness and voluminousness of its figured statements, which are of very material consequence as guides for the future, the work is at present unrivalled. We do not think Major Hough has done wisely in publishing in this country, for he cannot thereby obtain, in our limited community, either an extensive sale, or a literary reputation. While Kennedy and Havelock are quoted in England, Hough will be unknown—and if hereafter he is reprinted at home, his book will be passed over as scarcely worthy of attention from its late appearance. But perhaps Major Hough is indifferent to a European reputation, and limits his ambition to the applause of his brethren in arms. If so, we think we can promise him for his consolation that he will be cited and referred to when the work of his contemporaries are food for worms and white ants. They amuse for the moment, but *he* serves for all time.

ENGLISHMAN, NOVEMBER 5.

The investigation of truth as involved in local interests around us is one of those objects that more particularly claims our attention. No branch of such investigation can be more interesting to a reflective reader than the difficulties that beset the path of him, who is under the necessity to demonstrate in a Court of Law, the difference between those important parts of speech *meum* and *tuum*. The powerful pen of Dante has described a doleful region in the Inferno called 'Malebolge,'—in which perhaps that great poet intended to shadow out a case of awfully protracted litigation, such for instance as 'the great Poorneath case'—which, like an Alexandrine of immense longitude, or the wounded snake to which the poet compared it,—has dragged its weary length along a period of some thirty-six years, and is still undetermined! The case is fraught with instruction—and should it have no other result, will at any rate serve as a salutary warning to the most energetic and best intentioned to beware of interfering in the very best cause, even for the benefit of the oppressed and the wronged, lest they may have cause to rue it, like Mr. Chas. Reed one of the parties in this cause.

We are informed from a quarter on which we rely, that according to an order passed in September last, this case was called on before the Sudder Adawlut some three or four days ago, but that according to the wily and obstructing policy pursued all along by the opposing party, no person duly authorised to represent that party, was present to act for them. The object is glaringly obvious—to create as much delay as possible. The Court, after some consultation, ordered that unless the said party attended on the 12th instant, the case will be heard ex parte—a determination which justice demands—since no one can deny that they have had ample time.

A friend who is acquainted with this important and interesting case, has promised us an abstract of all the important particulars from first to last, or such notes as may enable us to give an outline of it ourselves. It is proper to state that the Judges now sitting in the case are entirely blameless in regard to the great delay that has attended its final decision.

A few days since we devoted an article to a suggestion, which we deemed both reasonable and practicable, respecting the employment of retired officers in certain civil (political) departments of the public service; and we endeavoured to demonstrate that such a system would materially tend to the genereral benefit of the army by its effect upon promotion. Further reflection has not only served to confirm us in this view of the question, but has convinced us that the measure might be carried out still more extensively than we formerly recommended, and produce the best results to both the state and the army,—the real interests of the former indeed, being always the best interests of the latter also. On all hands it is admitted that promotion is far slower than it ought, in sound policy, to be allowed to be, in order to bringing comparatively young men to the higher positions of the service; and no one denies that the native regiments are not efficiently officered in regard to the *numbers* which the claims of the detached duties are ever making on the aggregate list. To obviate, or partially remedy, these serious objections has long been an object of great solicitude with all; and accordingly (under various motives, but working to the one end) a great variety of schemes have been propounded, and several tried, for the purpose of ensuring efficiency in those material respects. Retiring Funds, revised scales of pension, temptations to invalid, and staff corps—on various models—have from time to time, during these twenty years and upwards, been discussed, and some of them actually adopted; but all have been in vain, as far as regards the sufficiently full attainment of the purpose which all had, more or less directly, in view; and albeit we cannot pretend to think that even the fullest carrying out of our present plan would complete what has so long been aimed at, yet as we are certain that it would very largely contribute to that completion, we cannot refrain from urging it still more on the attention of our readers. We before pointed out the great advantage which, in this country (and issued in almost every country, but England and the United States) military experience and character give to those who are diplomatically employed; and the same may be said, in some degree or other, with reference to nearly all the staff and detached duties which we think might gradually be devolved upon retired officers in India; for in nearly all of them—*all*, we may perhaps assert—there is so much intercourse with the natives regarding the details, that the knowledge, decision and promptitude usually acquired by a practical military education, are of the utmost importance among a people who have been, and are, so much accustomed, virtually, to

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military control. The old system,—a contract system, open to all manner of abuse,—on which the Commissariat department was long ago conducted, was found to be so faulty that it was deemed, and it *was*, best to draw it entirely within the scope of military performance, and it would be a change for the worse we think which should alter that *principle*; but the bonds which still unite the retired officer to the interests, if not literally to the service, of the Honorable Company would remain full firm enough during subsequent employment to place him on a very different footing, as to zeal and feelings, from persons who had never belonged to their regular service; and a Commissariat, wholly, or partially so constituted would, in our judgement, possess all the advantages of the present arrangement, and would be no drain upon regiments, in which it would, at the same time, accelerate promotion. We dare say that more than one of the present commissariat officers, being entitled to his pension, would retire from the service to retain his place (otherwise lost on promotion) and to secure his eligibility to a higher departmental grade, with the attainment of which his military rank might otherwise interfere. Then it is obvious that all irregular corps might be effectively officered from the same class,—several now are, and more used to be, officered by persons not belonging to the service*—and the Thuggee department, the Revenue Survey, the Stud department, the Judge Advocate's department, the Pay department, Army Clothing Agencies, and even such appointments as the Town Majorship, under Secretaries in the Military Department, and the like, might all be composed of retired officers, without the creation of any anomaly, and with the security of all present advantages. In this manner, supposing the plan fully carried out, we should say (roughly guessing, and including the political branches, and such as the Oude and Shah Shooja's forces) that nearly four hundred situations, most of them of a character more civil than military, too, might be beneficially supplied by retired officers; and if it come to be decreed that *only* such persons should be so appointed, then there would be a large and ever open outlet for line officers, from the full Colonel downwards, and a constant flow of promotion in a direction of which the sources are now effectually checked—the very incumberancy, in such cases, influencing the holders to continue in the service, as their terms of tenure in respect to their appointments. Then again, as to the effect of this comprehensive system upon *patronage*,—which, theorise as we may, must always be considered!—it would leave that matter pretty nearly as unfettered as it is at present; but if it were resolved that a completion of twenty years' service, in such situations, should entitle to the pension of the rank of Captain, or of any higher rank that the party might have retired in before completing that term of service (of course his pension in any of the classes continuing to him, if he had earned it before retiring at all) our belief is that patronage would have at least as full a range as it has at present, that promotion would be still further expedited, and that the state would not be less efficiently served, either in the line, or in the departments, than is the case at present. Lastly, as to what financial difference it would make, by comparison with the present expenditure? This is a point which we are unable to determine with any useful degree of accuracy; but if it cost more money than the present arrangement, it unquestionably would yield far more regimental efficiency,—a point which every future year will make one of greater and more vital importance, whether we consider the kind of enemies who will come against us, or the extended sphere of our military operations, or the changing character of the Sepoys themselves—and surely that result would be worth the outlay! We offer these suggestions, in a necessarily crude form, because our object is to attract attention, consideration, and discussion to the subject, in the course of which, if the merits of the proposition sustain it, the time will probably come when it may, in some degree at least, be carried into practice.

ENGLISHMAN, NOVEMBER 6.

On Wednesday we received letters from Quetta, dated the 31 ultimo, but as they did not contain any actual news, and as they were not in a publishable form as they stood, we did not immediately pick out their details. We now gather from them that there must have been some mistake in the calculations about the arrival of the Bombay troops, for when General Nott reached Quetta, which he did on the 22d of September, he found or received directions there to proceed forthwith to Khelat, for that the Bombay troops would be at Quetta before him!* Our correspondents concur in thinking (but they do not state their grounds) that but for Major Clibborn's disaster the detachment might have been there before the date of their letters; but as it was clear that the Major General could make no movement towards the destined service with only one regiment, and as it seems doubtful whether troops could move from Shikarpore before the first of October, we suspect that the political authorities made, in fact, a miscalculation, and *thus* directed a movement on the part of General Nott, which the event proved that he could not possibly have executed. As the case stood, when our letters came away, he had the 43d N. I. which might turn out about seven hundred bayonets—but sickness was prevailing—and we find that the Shah's Horse Artillery, 1st Cavalry detachment, and two Infantry Regiments, can, all together, muster but 376 men present fit for duty, and yet it was said, according to *political* calculation, that three Regiments of Infantry, four H. A. Guns, and three hundred Cavalry! The real fact is, however, that General Nott's force consisted of but two guns, manned by a sickly detachment, a hundred and fifty Cavalry, *new*, and not, to be relied on, for they left Hammersley, as our readers may remember, to fight for himself, and less than three hundred untried infantry, and the 43d. Repeatedly, we understand, has General Nott offered to go against Khelat, without the Bombay troops, if only the 42nd Bengal Infantry were added to his small force, † but he had not been able to get this assented to, and the wing of that corps which was bringing the eighteen pounders, were even ordered back from the Kojuck, but the General, we understand, was resolved that they should come on, as he could not possibly spare a wing to go and relieve them,—with the enemy at Mooostung, and growing bold from our apparent inactivity. As Quetta is the source of all the supplies, it must be most carefully protected; but if the two Shah's Regiments, in their present state, were deemed a sufficient garrison for it, then all that the General would have left disposible would be the 43d N. I.!

Since the above was written, letters of the 4th ultimo have informed us that the whole of the 42d, instead of but a wing, are to accompany the guns; and the letter goes on to say:—'Ross Bell, as we all expected, inspired new life into the contest. He had ordered three regiments of Bombay native infantry to join General Nott by the Gundava Pass, but we have no notice of the day when they reach the Moolla Pass, or we could calculate their arrival in the vicinity of Khelat.' The cause of the 42d having been eventually sent, though at first refused, was owing to the altered state of affairs which Dennie's victory had occasioned. In honor of it Candahar was illuminated for three nights, but how far this display of loyalty was cordial or spontaneous may be inferred from the fact that all who did not light up were ordered to be fined.' Our correspondents expect that Khelat will be taken (so perhaps *we* may say *was* taken) by the first instant, and we believe it will be done entirely by native troops,—and then we shall see whether orders of Knighthood, and Baronetcies will fall on Company's officers, as they do on Queen's! It is understood that at Khelat they have built up all but one gateway, which is manned; and indeed we should think that its second capture would be a more difficult matter than its first, as the defenders will be better prepared, and cannot but benefit in some degree from experience. The Murrees, we learn, have sued for terms, but their conduct in regard to the Kahun affair is not likely to be easily overlooked. All our letters describe the gallant sepoys to be in the highest state of order for action, and that they would willingly march to Herat, as well as Khelat; for though they have a natural yearning to get back to Hindoostan, still that feeling abates not their zeal when anything is to be done. By the way we may mention that, by some unaccountable error or neglect or bungle somewhere—the public bearers had not, up to the date of our letters, received their monthly ration batta, from the day they crossed the Indus! We should not have credited this, had we not undoubted proof of it before us, and we think it cannot be too strongly censured, let who will be in fault. It must lie somewhere between the medical and the commissariat departments on the spot. We shall conclude this summary, by inserting the route which we believe General Nott will take from Quetta to Khelat, so that it will be seen that if he started on the 20th ultimo, as was expected, the place may, well enough, have been in his hands by the 1st of the present month:—

	Miles
Isperoglee	7
Burgh	11
Kunnuk Karez	14
Moostung	16
Shureen Ab	11
Karez Dost Mahomed	7
Zerd	12
Sure Karez	9
Geranee Karez	18½
Khelat	8

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, NOVEMBER 4.

It is gratifying to observe the Government shewing a disposition to do justice to the aggrieved. This they have done by resuming their original allowance of a thousand rupees per mensem, to Prince Hyder Khan, the Affghan prince, which was cut down to three hundred rupees by the dictates of a niggardly spirit. Both parties are, therefore, to be congratulated on the occasion. The Government have thought better of the matter and have very prudently retrieved the false step they had so injudiciously, and we may say ridiculously made. Here is a young Prince captured while engaged in the glorious task of gallantly defending his father's citadel and to whom 1,000 rupees is assigned, a sum deemed inadequate for even the commonest member of the Covenanted Service. But so jealous are they that one pie should go to *aliens* which they can help, they have begrudged even the slightest liberality to those who do not come within the privileged circle. In this spirit they proceed to the administration of their financial outlay generally through India; and not one rupee is diverted from the Covenanted except with the greatest circumspection. Surely the representatives of the East India Company, the most wealthy corporation in the world, should have been above the meanness of making experiments, in order to discover the lowest possible scale, on which a fallen prince could keep body and soul together. Was nothing due to his rank—to the habits in which he was brought up—the situation in which he was captured, and aye to that good faith on which the Indian people have ever relied. These are points as much deserving of consideration as the narrow mindedness that "lives, moves, and has its being" on cool calculations of pounds, shillings and pence. At least policy should have suggested that acts of this kind must tarnish the lustre of the British name; and as our empire is in a great measure founded on opinion, they must necessarily undermine our hold on the country. We are happy, however to observe, that in the particular instance under comment, the Government have had the good sense to assume their proper position to the prince, and thereby saved themselves from a world of reproach.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, NOV. 6.

It appears that the gentlemen of the Bar of Bombay, by some unaccountable mysterious influence or another, have made themselves "scarce," and are no where to be found. All manner of speculation are afloat, and it is yet uncertain whether they ever mean to return to undergo the drudgery and unpleasant task of filling their pockets with those unprofitable articles called "fees." It appears to us, however, that there is something in the circumstance of the expected return of the Governor to the Presidency, which may have had the effect of scaring away the learned ones of the law. At any rate, our spec is as good as any of those which have been given rise to by the ominous event which has created quite a sensation among the Ducks.

The Magistrate of Dinagepore has directed his Attornies to address a letter to the Editor of the *Friend of India*, requiring him to contradict the statement which, appeared in that paper regarding some fines which, it was alleged, had been exacted by that officer from certain Zumeendars for not attending to an order to repair the public roads. Now, we are no advocates of the system of empowering Collectors to impose any species of fines on any person; but we do not hesitate to admit that, since the Zumeendars enjoy the peculiar advantage of living in splendor on the fruits of the hard labour of their wretched serfs, it is nothing more than their duty to afford them the common accommodation of passable roads. They can, in no point of view, be excused for not performing a duty which was always exacted from them by the former rulers of India, with many others which the liberality of the British Government has entirely delivered them from. How painful is the fact that, while the largest body of the people are not allowed the accommodation of convenient roads in the districts, the abundant means they raise from their laborious agricultural pursuits, are seized in to by those beings who are thereby able to go to and fro, like princes, on the *shoulders* of the rentpayers, over roads which they refuse to keep in order! The "right of way" is an inalienable from the members of the community under any circumstance whatsoever; and they who deprive them of their all—who can make way for themselves over bogs and quagmires on the shoulders of their fellowmen, cannot justify their refusal to keep the roads in repair, by urging that they go about their business or pleasure through the air.

But would it not have answered the purpose of the Magistrate of Dinagepore, to address a letter himself to our contemporary, instead of through his Attornies? As it respects the *amende* of the *Friend of India*; we do not think it was called for at all, considering that the fact of fining has not been denied, whether it occurred in the Magistrate's or Collector's court. Our contemporary ought to have called upon his *informants* to reply to the Magistrate's and not have deigned to make a gratuitous apology, which cannot but deprive him of useful information from the Moofussil.

FRIEND OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 5,

PUBLIC WORKS EXECUTED BY NATIVES IN THE WESTERN PROVINCES.—Government has very judiciously ordered, that the statement of Works of public utility executed within the last three years by native liberality in the North Western Provinces, should be translated and published in the Bengalee and Oordoo Official Gazettes. This step seems to create a necessity for the publication in the same official form of a statement of corresponding works executed by the Natives in the Lower Provinces. If the munificence of the west only be thus chronicled by the public authorities, it will naturally be supposed that the people of Bengal are far behind their brethren in liberality; and an impression to their disadvantage will be left on the mind. In the course of translating this statement, one or two ideas have suggested themselves to the mind which we proceed to but to paper.

In examining the character of the works which have been executed by the Natives in the West, we find that more than two lakhs and a half of Rupees, 25,000£ have been devoted to the erection of temples, and other buildings calculated to give permanency to the idolatry. These sums are independent of the very large outlay, lavished on the greater, and minor, the national and the family festivals, which so thickly crowd into every year. Of the expense of these, it is scarcely possible to form any correct estimate, except we assume, that they exceed the expense of the buildings by ten fold. But the expenditure of more than 80,000 Rupees a year in the erection of temples, may well lead the Christian philanthropist to regret that the contribution of the Natives to the erection of superstitious structures should so far exceed, as it does, the sum which is expended annually in the efforts made, by all the Christian Societies, to introduce the pure light of divine truth into those provinces And it may possibly lead our Missionary Societies to redouble their efforts, till no district shall be left without at least one Missionary and his native co-adjutors, to bear witness to the truth. How can these Societies suppose that they have fully availed themselves of the opening which has been made in this vast country for the introduction of the Gospel, when, forty-seven years after the first mission was planted more than half the districts in Bengal and in the Western Provinces are without a single Missionary?

This statement may also be considered as furnishing us with some data for judging of the actual condition of the people in the west, and of correcting the erroneous judgement into which, some benevolent, but mistaken, individuals have fallen. It will not escape observation that by far the largest portion of these works, more than nine-tenths indeed, have been executed by men in the middling ranks of society, at an expense varying from 100 to 800 Rupees. We must not forget, moreover, that the provinces embraced in the statement, comprise those in which the well remembered famine raged, and that the period which it embraces, includes also the years of famine. Viewing these circumstances, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion, that there must be a much greater degree of substance and comfort among the middling classes, than the country has had credit for, and that the inhabitants cannot have been reduced to that state of abject misery and destitution, which it has become the fashion to assert. Considering also the vast sums laid out during these three years in the digging of wells for the irrigation of land, as exhibited in that statement, we may naturally conclude that there exists in the Native community of the West both the means and the disposition to apply capital to the improved cultivation of the soil.

CEYLON.

RUMOURS.

OBSERVER. OCTOBER 29.

It is said that the Acting Colonial Secretary---the Hon'ble Mr. Turnour, and the Senior Colonial Chaplain the Rev. B. Bailey---are about to proceed to England. The Clerical duties of the latter gentleman are to be performed by Mr. Mooyart Junior, who has gone over to Tutocoreen for the purpose of receiving ordination from the Bishop of Madras, who is at present on a visitation at Palamcotta.

OFFICIAL PERSECUTION.

It is now several months since we had the satisfaction, through the instrumentality of this Journal, of bringing to light a case of the most pitiful official persecution that it has ever fallen to our lot to expose and of seeing justice done to a poor, oppressed individual. Need we remind our readers of the Mohandirum who after 40 years' faithful service, and 40 years of the highest character, was dismissed from his employment, and cast upon the world, penniless, with a large family, on the charge of "prevarication" in a mattter respecting 2 shillings, by the Government Agent of the Western Province, Charles Reginald Buller, Esquire. If there were no other act by which to judge of the head and heart of the Governor, his character for these qualities which do honor to both would shine from the patience with which, in the midst of urgent business, both public and private, and when worn down by disease, he investigated this man's case and dealt out justice to him; to our readers we leave the task of drawing an inference with regard to the person who entailed this duty upon His Excellency. We had hoped that we should not have again been under the necessity of alluding to this unpleasant subject, which we would gladly have consigned to oblivion, so far as we were concerned, leaving it to have a salutary effect upon those who "dressed in a little brief authority" feel inclined to tyrannize over their inferiors. For some months have we therefore silently witnessed Mr. Butler's treatment of this unfortunate man, hoping each time we enquired to learn that the mortification he felt at being ordered to rest by him to his situation by the Governor, had in some degree subsided; and that if the poor old man did not receive kind treatment, he might at least cease to be persecuted. Grieved then have we been to hear that, month after month, this unhappy Mohandirum has been kept enquiring constantly at the Cutcherry what improvement he was to be engaged in; and each time to endure the frowns of the Agent, and be the butt of the Clerks and Native Headmen in the Department. We do not mean to say that Mr. Buller commanded the people in his Office to ridicule the old man; but, plainly seeing what the Agent's feelings were towards him, they supposed it to be a favourable opportunity to gratify their Superior. Thus has the wretched creature been tortured since his restoration, and never been once employed tho' receiving Government pay for seven months. No doubt Mr. Buller has many pretexts to offer; but we should like to know by what authority he thus keeps a person upon full pay without employing him? Tho' bad enough, if that were all we should not have re-opened this subject; but as we have ascertained that the climax of the whole is about to be attempted we hasten to the rescue. It is known that the Colony is about to sustain the loss of its Government Agent for the Western Province. In other words Mr. Buller is about to go to England. We formerly showed that he long owed this Mohandirum a grudge. He took occasion of an alleged "prevarication" (not embezzlement) respecting 2 shillings to dismiss him. The Mohandirum was however restored by the Governor; but he did not receive his back pay* for the period of dismissal, and has been kept in disgrace ever since. But Mr. Buller recollects that this Mohandirum, on the highest testimonials from nearly all the European Gentlemen he ever served under, and on the urgent recommendation of Mr. Gisborne (Mr. B's immediate predecessor) has applied for promotion to a Modliar-ship, and was in a manner promised it by the Governor at the very time he was dismissed. Mr. Buller, being perhaps aware of the opinion held by the other officials around him who are acquainted with the case, probably suspects that so soon as he leaves the Colony, they will again back the Mohandirum's application, which, if acceded to, will place Mr. Buller's conduct in reference to his treatment of this poor old man in a still less enviable light than it already appears by the Governor's peremptory restoration of him. Accordingly, we understand it is recommended to Government that the Mohandirum be pensioned; in which case Mr. Buller's object will be attained, as the poor creature will quit the service in disgrace, and without any hope to himself or his family of ever recovering his hitherto unsullied character. May such a calamitous event be averted we sincerely desire; and we devoutly trust that the Governor will not allow himself to be made instrumental in such an act of injustice. No doubt Mr. Bulier has many specious pretexts on which to vindicate, as he supposes, his conduct, and to urge his recommendation. He declared at the commencement that he never again could place confidence in the Mohandirum; and he certainly has not done so. Of course "prevarication" respecting 2 shillings annihilated 40 years' honesty. A man guilty of such conduct could not be trusted with the superintendence of a coolie for a single day, tho' he has faithfully overlooked labourers in the Cinnamon gardens for 40 years. But perhaps Mr. Buller considers him too old and infirm to perform his duties efficiently; if he is it must be attributed to the mental suffering to which he has been lately subjected, for just previously to his dismissal he was ordered up from Kaderani to Morottoo to attend Mr. Robertson in surveying the Garden, a laborious duty that he performed with perfect efficiency. Again it may be said—and, we believe, it has been said by Mr. Buller—that as the Morottoo Garden is being sold there will be no further need of Headmen for it, so that they may be pensioned, and, amongst others, this obnoxious Mohandirum. It so happens that this is not a Mohandirum of Morottoo Garden but of Kaderani, as his official appointment or "act" distinctly specifies; and that he was transferred to Morotto for a temporary and special service because he was found to be the most competent person to perform it; and very unwillingly did he undergo the change, because he dreaded being placed under Mr. Buller. If therefore the Headmen of Marottoo are to be pensioned let the Mohandirum now doing duty at Kaderani whose "act" nominates him to Morottoo be discharged, and let the subject of our remarks be restored to his proper place. If this be not done, and if the circumstance of his being *pro tempore* at Morottoo be taken advantage of to pension this unfortunate individual, he will really suffer for his activity, intelligence and fidelity to Government, in pointing out encroachments as it was in consequence of his possessing these qualities that he was selected to assist in the survey of the Morotto Garden.

We trust that we have now sufficiently exposed the protracted persecution with which this Mohandirum has been treated to prevent a still greater injury being done him; and we are not without confidence that he will receive that justice from the Governor that has been withheld elsewhere. If we have stated any thing not in strict accordance with fact we shall be happy at being corrected either in public or private, officially or confidentially, and we pledge ourselves to correct the error, but we do not believe that we have stated anything that is not strictly true. We have however a question or two to put Mr. Buller before we conclude on a different subject. He professes as has been seen, a very just abhorrence of "prevarication;" but we should be glad to know what epithet he would apply to what we are about to mention; Mr. Buller, as we are informed sends the Cinnamon Modliar to the Assistant Agent to ask for a license to keep a Private Cinnamon Store in his—the Modliar's house. On enquiry it appears that this Cinnamon Store was for the purchase of Cinnamon for Mr. Buller; whereupon the Assistant Agent very properly remarks if Mr. Buller wants a license let him either apply for one or grant it to himself which advice Mr. Buller takes. We wait not here to enquire into the propriety of the Government Agent of the Western Province, who is head of the Cinnamon Department, keeping a private Store for the purchase and sorting of Cinnamon as these may form fruitful topic for futnre discussion; but, we repeat, we should be glad to know what epithet Mr. Buller would apply to his conduct with respect to the application for a license---the public, we are confident, will form but one opinion.

* In fact the drain, from this source alone, will be more than the line can stand, when our territory comes to be still more extended, or what is in this respect the same thing, when our very good plan of officering the forces of our dependants and allies (as in the case of Shah Shoojas army) comes to be still further carried out.

† This offer, we incline to think, must have been made under some impression that he was twitted for not advancing with the force then with him, but we are glad that it was not pushed to execution. Of course his instruction from Calcutta could have been only of a general nature, very properly entrusting much to his own discretion, but no doubt it is the intention of the Cabinet here that nothing shall be done rashly—and we are sure that nothing will be.

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